SUNDAY, JULY 11, 1880.

The regular circulation of THE SUN for the week ending July 10, 1880, was: Total for the week.

#### A Motto for 1880.

I have no sort of sympathy with the Republican party because of that act, and because it justified and sustained it. After such an act I have no desire to sustain the Republican party in any way. I would not vote for a party that would carry through such a fraud. I think Mr. Hayes was elected by a fraud, and I do not mean to have it said that at the next election I had forgotten it. I do not say that Mr. Hayes committed the fraud, but it was committed by his party. I have no enmity to Mr. Hayes, but after the fraud by which he became President I could not vote for any person put up for President on the Republican side who did not disavow the fraud committed. I would not support any member of that party who had any sort of mixture with that fraud. I feel that the counting out is just as much a fraud now as at the time it was perpetrated.

CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS.

#### New York in 1900.

The growth of a great city is always an interesting subject to speculate about. It is one, too, which has its important bearings in a very practical direction, for the wise forecast of the increase of population in a the landholder.

What is likely to be the population of New York at the beginning of the next century is. therefore, a question with which we may occupy ourselves for other reasons than speculative curiosity or the desire to gratify a love for mere bigness. However great may be the size of the city in 1900, unless its increased population is better housed than the majority of our inhabitants are now, the glories of New York will be still offset by evils which the citizens may well regard with pain and with shame.

The population of this city was 805,658 in \$860. It increased to 942,292 in 1870, and the census of 1880 gives it 1,208,471. When all the corrections are made in the lists of the enumerators, and we have the final and official figures, the total will probably exceed those figures by several thousands. We shall, therefore, for convenience in calculation, assume that our population is one million and a quarter.

Even the smaller total shows an increase of 50 per cent. in twenty years. The percentage is reduced, too, by the set-back in the steady growth of the city during the decade from 1860 to 1870, caused by the war of the rebellion. In those years the percentage of increase was only 17 per cent., and our rate of gain was less than that of any other of the great cities of the Union. Between 1870 and 1880 the percentage rose to 28 per cent.

We may therefore reasonably, and keeping within bounds, estimate our increase during the next twenty years at 25 per cent. between 1880 and 1890, and 25 per cent. between 1890 and 1900. It is likely to be even higher, for the facilities for rapid transit must steadily increase and improve, and the new wards of the city offer an inviting home for an increased population who could not be accommodated ten years ago.

This estimate of the rate of increase would give New York a population of 1,560,000 in 1890, and a population of hard on 2,000,000 in 1900. That is, between now and the end of the century we shall have to provide house room for three-quarters of a million more people, and supply the multifarious wants of that increased population.

Everybody who well remembers New York in 1860, and can compare the city as it is | Inally secured to their co-believers in the | influence on Buddhism. By treating a state now with what it was when its population was less by over 400,000, can form some idea of what it will be in 1900, when the population has increased from a million and a quarter to two millions.

What it will be in the middle of the next century it would stretch the imagination to conceive. If the city went on at the rate of increase we have allowed for the remaining years of this century, its population in 1950 would be over 6,000,000.

But we cannot form any estimates worth regarding concerning the size of New York seventy years hence, though we are justified by past experience in looking ahead twenty years and imagining a city of two millions of people at the least.

### The Jews to be Protected in Morocco.

The Madrid conference between the representatives of the Christian powers and of Morocco resulted, last week, in a conven tion of the utmost importance to the Hebrew subjects of the latter State. The Jows in all parts of the world have reason to rejoice that their persecuted co-believers have found such zealous advocates, and that in the face of an obstinate opposition a large measure of protection has at last been assured to them in the Sherif's dominions.

Ever since the establishment of the pres-

years, the condition of the Israelite trader and artisan in the so-called empire of Morocco has been most pitiable. Subjected to arbitrary extortion at the hands of the officials, and to the outbursts of bloodthirsty fanaticism on the part of the Moslem population, their property and their lives have been in constant jeopardy. The first gleam of hope in their wretched situation came with the institution of foreign consulates in some of the seaport towns, a measure which carried with it certain rights of protection to the native employees of those posts, who, we need not say, would naturally be chosen from the relatively intelligent and industrious Hebrew element. In process of time, as commercial relations with Morocco were extended, France and Italy acquired by special treaties a protective authority of remarkable scope, and, by the simple expedient of appointing consular agents to the trading centres of the interior, were enabled to defend from spoliation and outrage a very considerable number of the more respectable and wealthy Israelites. The value of such a refuge to the oppressed members of their race was keenly appreciated by Jewish philanthropists throughout western Europe, and strong pressure was brought to bear on the British Foreign Office, by Sir Moses Monteriore and others, to secure Italy and France. This was the real purof the representatives of the Christian nations; whereas the Sultar of Morocco

diminution of his revenues. It was the aim to expand, but to abridge the existing immunities, to procure an abrogation of the and the United States on a footing of equality in this regard; that footing, however, be it observed, to be identical with the very moderate concessions heretofore made to England and Spain. This was the gist of the instructions which the Moorish Ambassador has striven with the utmost ingenuity to carry out through the prolonged and animated discussions of this conference. But he has entirely failed, as regards the essential purport of his design, and the result is a

great victory for the advocates of religious toleration and the friends of the Hebrew race. The Sultan's objection that the privilege of consular protection accorded to all the native employees of foreign agents had been abused, to the grave detriment of his revenues, is met by the 12th and 13th articles of the convention, which provide that those employees who happen to hold or lease real estate, or to own beasts of burden, shall pay the taxes levied on those species of property. It is stipulated, however, that the amount and mode of collection of this impost shall be the subject of special agreement between the representatives of the powers and the Moroccan Minister of Foreign Affairs. Having thus disposed of the one plausible argument against the so-called principle of ex-territoriality, the convention goes on to confer the large powers heretofore confined to Italy and France on each of the thirteen co-signatory powers. It is true that a display is made of defining and contracting the scope of the protective authority formerly exercised by the consuls of the most favored nations; but a careful scrutiny and colmetropolis serves the pecuniary interest of lation of all the clauses of the document will show that the opportunities of shielding the Hebrews in Morocco against arbitrary treatment have been immensely multiplied. To be sure, the number of protected employees allowed to a given consular agent is limited to five; and if the agent be himself a subject of the Sultan he will only have the right to protect one person outside of his own family. But there is no limit whatever to the number of deputy consuls or commercial agents which each of the thirteen powers is authorized to appoint. When we bear in mind that such a post of refuge would be a precious boon to an affluent Hebrew, who would gladly perform its duties without salary, and consider in what profusion such appointments have elsewhere in Moslem countries been conferred with the merciful purpose of protection by Christian governments, we may reasonably infer that not a village or a caravan station in Moroeco will be left unprovided with consular agents, of which at least thirteen may now by law be placed at any given point. It would need but a brief computation to demonstrate the impressive proportions of the benefit which should inure to the persecuted Jews from the execution of these provisions. We may add that a peculiar and benignant privilege, always asserted by certain powers, is now formally conceded to all the parties to this treaty. We refer to the so-called consuctudinary right of protection exercised in those cases when it seems right and fitting to recompense conspicuous services rendered by a Moor to a foreign State. It is merely stipulated that the number of special protégés thus created shall not exceed twelve for

> rest with the Government to which the services have been rendered. A good deal will probably be said about the resolution in which the envoys of the powers unite in urging the Sherif to grant all his Jewish subjects the same toleration and equality before the law which are nom-Turkish dominions. Such a demand, unaccompanied by a threat of coercion, amounts to nothing. Moreover, the temporal authority of the Sherif is confined to the cities and plains, and even there is far less real than that exercised in the towns of Asia Minor by the Ottoman Sultan. We need not call to mind the nullity in Anatolia of edicts issued from Stamboul concerning the toleration of the Christian and Hebrew faiths; and even less may be expected from the promise of the ruler of Morocco to recognize and protect the right of his subjects to profess different religions. Luckily, the powers represented at the conference have not relinguished substantial gains for the sake of such hollow pledges, but have taken measures to throw open to a large fraction of the Jews in Moroccoa sure place of refuge under a foreign flag.

each power, and that the nature of the ser-

vices and the intention of rewarding them

shall first be signified to the Moorish Min-

ister of Foreign Affairs residing at Tan-

gier. The ultimate decision, however, in

the selection of these favored persons will

### Buddhism in India.

The number of English-speaking person who, since the publication of Aknoup's great poem, feel an eager interest in learning something about Buddhism, is probably a thousandfold greater than it was a year ago. How keen and earnest is this curiosity may be inferred from the effort now making to satisfy it on the part of the most competent Oriental scholars. ent dynasty, that is to say, for the past 230 Of these popular expositions, perhaps the most striking, because paradoxical in some of its assertions, has appeared in the cur-

rent number of the Fortnightty Review. The author of this article, Mr. J. WARE EDGAR, is not only a student of Buddhist literature, but has visited many monasteries in Nepaul and Thibot, and has compared pictures obtained there, and explained by living ecclesiastics, with the remains of sculptures found in the districts which once formed the Buddhist holy land. The conclusions which he has formed on several important questions, being diametrically opposed to the commonly received opinions, must naturally attract attention. He avers, for instance, that all known developments of Buddhism have been made in India, and that the races among whom the religion now exists have added nothing of moment to it. He rejects another notion accepted among people who get their ideas from what Mr. EDGAR pronounces the worthless books which have long done duty for Buddhist history. to the belief that the Buddhist religion was driven out of the whole great peninsula, from the Himalayas to Coylon, by Brahmanist persecutions, somewhere about the end of the seventh or the beginning of the eighth century after Chhist. This Mr. EDGAR affirms to be an almost groundless fiction. He considers it a matter of absolute cerfor other powers the privileges enjoyed by | tainty that the Brahmanists and Buddhists lived on fairly good terms till Buddhism in port of the conference on the part India was destroyed by the Mohammedans in the eleventh and twelfth centuries, and SMITH is disposed of by Judge FREEDMAN that the period between the visit of the Chi- in a thoroughly satisfactory manner. The prompted to enter into these nese traveller Hwen Tsang and the first Supreme Court has held that Gen. SMITH negotiations by precisely opposite motives. Mussulman irruption, was one of the most | was never legally removed. It follows that The Sultan's counsellors, incensed at the | flourishing in the history of the religion in | he never ceased to be Police Commissioner;

practice of affording consular protection to seems that he relies on inscriptions and his Jewish subjects had resulted in a serious | monuments, which show that Buddhism was powerful up to the eleventh century in of the Morocean envoy, Std Mohammed, not | Magadha and Benares, if not further north; also on the extraordinary development of doctrine and literature in a theistic direcextraordinary rights granted to France and | tion which took place during the last part Italy, and to place all the Western nations of the period named; and finally on the silence of the Thibetan books about serious Brahmanical persecutions, as well as their statements about the mischief done by Moslem enemies.

Mr. EDGAR undertakes to show that Buddhism in India passed through four stages of development representing wider and wider degrees of divergence and deterioration from the pure and lofty teachings of GAUTAMA. That the latter was a real person he has, on the whole, no doubt, notwithstanding the skepticism of some European and many native scholars. He thinks we may assume with confidence that, some time before the epoch of ALEXANDER the Great, a thinker appeared in the land lying near the junction of the Sone and the Ganges, deeply imbued with a feeling of the misery of existence, and profoundly earnest in the search for some method of escape from it. This teacher, SAKYAMUNI, held that true morality should aim, not at regulating the natural instincts, but at de stroying them; his ideal being not merely to free ourselves from suffering, but to get rid of the intolerable pain of directly or indirectly causing suffering to other beings. His transcendental morality differed from and surpassed other forms of asceticism, in that it was the absolute renun ciation of self for the sake of others, and looked for no other reward than its own fulfilment, partially in this life by the conquest of desire, and completely hereafter in Nirvana, which is the cessation of existence To meet the case, however, of well meaning but weak hearers, a laxer code of merely regulative morality was sanctioned, so that there was from the start a large outer circle of proselytes, who did not aim at conquering desire or attaining Nirvana by any present worthiness, while within this exterior circle was a central esoteric body of ascetics, which may be properly described as the Buddhist Monastie Order, who had reached the state of self-renunciation for which the others were not lit. Such was the first period of Buddhism, and it may be fairly enough likened to the situation of Christianity dur-

ing the first two centuries of our era. In Mr. EDGAR's opinion, there was no connection between Church and State in the early days of Buddhism, or up to the conversion of Asoka, which seems to have had results almost identical with those which the conversion of Constantine had for Christianity. Then began that close alliance between the Buddhist Order and the State which has lasted down to our own time in almost every Buddhist land, and which has profoundly modified the whole development of the religion. On the one hand, the lavish endowment of monasteries gave a remarkable impulse to philosophical speculation, and there seems to have arisen a tendency within the bosom of the Order toward an atheistic materialism of a more uncompromising character than has probably ever been known before or since in India. There was, on the other hand, among the people a constantly growing craving for some concrete objects of worship, and it was at this time that the multiplication of images and relies of Buddha began. We are further told that the new league between Church and State gave a great impetus to missionary enterprise, and Asoka is described as sending out religious embassies to all the countries not under his sway

between Kashmir and Ceylon. The second or metaphysical stage of Buddhism, which corresponds to the centuries of violent logomachy which followed the conversion of the Roman Emperors, was succeeded in India by the age of mysticism, the commencement of which, according to Mr. EDGAR, may roughly be made to coincide with the period of HWEN TSANG'S visic in the beginning of the seventh century. The doctrines of the great mystic ARYASANGHA, seem to have had a fatal of mind as more important than mora effort, or substituting faith for works, they attack the most vital parts of Sakyamuni's teaching. From this point the process of pollution and decay was swift, and a practice sprang up of inventing short cuts to perfection, instead of the slow and tedious methods of the older systems. Thus it happened that in course of time the practice of magic became a recognized part of the profession of a Buddhist monk.

In the fourth and last great stage of Buddhist development in India, we encounter a theism which seems totally inconsistent with the teachings of SAKYAMUNI. This is generally ascribed to the influence of Brahmanism on the religion; but Mr. EDGAR thinks it may more probably be accounted for by the natural culmination of a train of thought which had been long pursued. From the outset of philosophical speculation, a belief had been outlined that there were certain qualities common to all the BUDDHAS by which they were differentiated from the rest of mankind; and it was at last decided that these qualities were the accidents of an underlying substance deified as ADI-BUDDHA, the source and originator of all things, into whom, too, all emanutions must eventually return and be absorbed. This theistic dogma required a supplementary revelation found in what is called the Kala Chakra, or Wheel of Time, the date of whose discovery is commonly referred to the tenth century of the Christian era. Ecclesiastical councils have undoubtedly done some startling things in their time, but Mr. EDGAR submits that we cannot imagine a council of the Latin Church reversing all the dogmas and contradicting all the teachings of Christianity, whereas something like this was the effect on Indian Buddhism of the adoption by the Buddhist Monastic Order of the supplementary revelation of a supreme Deity contained in the Kala Chakra. This latest development of Buddhism in India Mr. EDGAR looks upon as little better than a reversion to Hinduism, and he believes that Buddhism lasted in this state until the Mohammedans broke up the monasteries and dispersed the Order, when the entire organization collapsed.

## Gen. Smith Reinstated.

The vigorous and well-reasoned opinion delivered by Judge FREEDMAN yesterday in the Superior Court swept away the last pretext of lawful opposition to the recognition of Gen. SMITH by his fellow members in the Board of Police. The injunction granted by Judge Van Hoesen of the Court of Common Pleas was dissolved, and Gen. SMITH immediately took his seat in the Board and resumed his duties as a Police Commissioner

The pretence of Mr. Voorans that he could retain his place until deprived of it by a direct legal proceeding in behalf of Gen. material curtailment in their field of extor- Hindustan. He does not set forth in detail no vacancy was created by Mayor Coopen's tion, had persuaded their master that the | the evidence for these assertions, but it attempt to remove him, and consequently

no vacancy existed which could be filled by the appointment of Mr. Voorhis, who occuples a position, says Judge FREEDMAN, which the courts have pronounced unten-

able from the very start. Mayor Coopen's illegal and arbitrary conduct against the Police Commissioners has thus come to a pitiful and ignominious end, as we long ago predicted it would.

> For Chief Jules of the Court of Appendi CHARLES J. FOLGER. For Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals CHARLES A. RAPALLO.

Judge Folger is a Republican; Judge RAPALLO is a Democrat. If you vote for either candidate, you will vote for a capable and conscientious man.

Partisan politics and prejudices should not enter into judicial elections. It might be well for all Democrats to vote for Judge FOLGER, and all Republicans to vote for Judge RAPALLO.

There is no necessity for any nominating conventions. The whole bar of the State, the other judges of the Court of Appeals, and the people generally will be satisfied with the election of either of the gentlemen we have named.

#### Kinder Feelings at the Grave.

There was something peculiarly sad in the funeral which took place from No. 15 Gramercy Park on Friday afternoon. The contrast between the condition of the household now and as it was four short years ago, was deeply marked.

The sorrows of Col. PELTON came upon him in quick succession, and they were greater than he could bear. He died from a broken heart, in the fulness of life, strong man that he was.

First the sudden death of his young, beautiful, and most charming wife, the life and the light of Mr. TILDEN's family, overwhelmed him in a grief which seemed inconsolable. Then came the exposure of his participation in questionable despatches, which, from the nearness of his relationship to Mr. TILDEN, seemed at first to threaten some injury to the fair fame of the great statesman. This event broke off the friendly connection which had existed between them, and virtually banished him from the home of luxury and refinement where, with his devoted wife and a daughter by a former marriage, he had experienced so much unalloyed happiness. This also separated him in a great degree from his fond mother, to whom he seemed all in all. So the strong man broke down and died prematurely.

We have no disposition to palliate the error he so manfully confessed and deeply lamented; but now, when he is gone, people speak in bated breath of the accumulated sorrows which bore him down, and recall with a tear his many pleasant qualities. His great zeal in a good cause betrayed him into mistakes for which he suffered with unexampled severity.

While this weather lasts, statesmen and other brain workers ought to take care of themselves. It would be a great pity if Messrs. JAMES G. BLAINE, JOHN A. LOGAN, and DON CAMERON, for instance, should incur sunstrokes by overexerting themselves in behalf of DE GoL-

YER GARFIELD. A recent episode of the Warren Court of Inquiry deserves notice. After waiting a good while to think it over, Gen. Phil Sheridan desires to take back the evidence which he gave and insisted on, that he once marched infantry sixty miles in twelve hours, somewhere out in Oregon. He now would like to have his testimony read that he had once marched infantry at the rate of five miles an hour "for some time." Perhaps so; but it must have been a very short time-say, for example, about ten minutes. No one but SHERIDAN ever heard of

Of the four American citizens of African descent who were hanged on Friday, ALEXAN-DER HOWARD of North Carolina listened attentively to the exhortations of his spiritual advisers, as was to be expected of a member of the Baptist Church of twenty years' standing: DANIEL WASHINGTON of South Carolina exsed a hone that he might meet his keepers and executioners in glory, and HENRY EVAN of Georgia, standing under the noose, said: When I close my eyes on this world Jesus will come for my soul." The behavior of GEORGE ALLEN PRICE of Ohio was not so edifying. He wouldn't see a preacher of any denomination, and his speech from the scaffold was a model of brevity, rather than of piety. tried to live well," he told the crowd, " and I die the best I can."

It will not be surprising if the meeting of Union and Confederate veterans at Gettysburg suggested by Gen. CHALMERS of Mississippi should turn out a big thing. "Let us shake hands on Cemetery Hights," says Gen. CHAL-MERS, "on the spot where HANCOCK fell, after his gallant struggle had turned the tide of battle in favor of the cause he loved." There are a good many old Second Corps men in this region who would enjoy a visit to Gettysburg

The fate of the Guinare, the Arctic steamer whose boiler gave out almost immediately after leaving Washington, is comical for the present. even if it may prove serious hereafter. She had been condemned by two navai boards, and the point of weakness, the boiler, was indicated by both. She had hardly been a day at sea when she was forced to rely wholly on her sails for propulsion, while the fire boxes completely collapsed. The Gulhare was meekly towed into St. John's by the tugboat. It is rare that so prompt and complete a vindication is attained for the action of prudent professional inspecting boards, who refuse to be carried away by popular hurran or personal sympathy. But it s only fair to note the fact, because the ridicule of the boards for their conscientious duty would have been endless had the machinery of the Gulnare happened not to break down.

San Domingo has just treated herself to a novelty in the shape of a Presidential election conducted in perfect order; and by way of emphasizing the novelty, she chose for President a priest, the Rev. FERNANDO ARTURO MERINO. But it would be a more extraordinary novelty still should the reverend gentieman reach the end of his administration without a series of bloody revolutions.

Small boat foolishness is freshly illustrated in the case of the Gloucester dory Little Western-presumably so called as the antitype of the Great Eastern-which was lately spoken by the Bulgarian on the Atlantic, bound for Europe. The fate of the two navigators who set out from Boston for Australia, and who were compelled, after safely reaching Cape de Verde, to turn from the African coast toward South America, does not seem to have affected the men who are tempting fate in the cockleshell called the Little Western.

How does Chairman MARSHALL JEWELL like the look of things to date?

### Alarm to Philadelphia

From the Philadelphia North American Should Dr. Tanner succeed, and should be will die out in the baker's oven and our masse, sees will go to someth. Who will care whether butter fly contra pound then? And what will become of studendous feeds we Philadelphians so much de this?

# From the Indianapolis Sentinel.

Gen. Hancock is a twin. His twin brother,

WHAT IS GOING ON IN EUROPE.

The European Ambassadors who met at Berlin in supplementary conference to reconsider the clauses of the Berlin treaty relative to the frontier between Turkey and Greece have counselled the Porte to grant to the Hellenes the extension of territory demanded by them. The Porte is strongly disinclined to accede to the arrangement, and it is thought that Greece, backed as she is by England, France, Austria, Germany, and Russia, will proceed to annex the disputed provinces vi et armis. The reason of the interference of the great powers of Europe in the private squabbles of Turkey and Greece is, that, when the Turks were at war with Russia, it was with great difficulty Greece was prevented from seizing on the district she now claims; she was pacified only by the promise that after the war her claims should be favorably considered. Accordingly a clause was inserted in the treaty of Berlin establishing the right of its signatories to recommend a frontier which, it was thought, both Turkey and Greece would accept. The former, however, being now freed from the Russians, refuses to cede any territory, and the latter wants more than she is entitled to. Greece is acting in a manner which calls to mind the course pursued by a man who has been injured in a railroad accident in his action for damages. The plaintiff lays claim for at least double the amount he expects to get. Turkey, as defendant, refuses to settle, takes the case to trial, and appeals against the yerdict. The region in dispute is certainly worth contending for. When Greece was organized as a kingdom, the richest and most productive territories inhabited by Greeks were left in the hands of Turkey. The population of these districts is now nearly 400,000, and the Turks derive a large revenue by levying exorbitant taxes on the products of Greek toil. The Prince of Wales has opened the new har-

por constructed by the London and Northwestern Railway Company at Holyhead. Seven rears ago he inaugurated the new breakwater built by the same company as a protection for their steamers, which carry the Irish and American mails across St. George's Channel to Dublin, whence the letters for this country are forwarded by rail to Queenstown, and are there taken on board the transatlantic steamers. In response to the toast of " Prosperity to the London and Northwestern Railway Company," the Chairman gave some interesting facts about the growth of that corporation. Fifty years ago the line from Manchester to Liverpool was opened. This was the first railway used for passenger traffic in England. The London and Northwestern had to encounter many curious difficulties which the prejudices of the people threw in its way. One of these was a complaint that horses would be rendered useless. The company own 2.200 engines, 40,000 freight cars, 6,000 passenger cars, and employ 50,000 men and 3,000 horses. Last year they carried 50,000,000 passengers. They do about one-sixth of the whole railroading of the country. A miller who owned a windmill near the line sued them for damages for the loss of wind power which he alleged an embankment caused him. While the case was pending a high wind blew the top of his mill off, and proved the absurdity of the claim. The capital of the present system of lines is \$500,000,000, and its revenue \$50,000,000 per annum.

The horse show at the Alexandra Palace has een a successful one. The principal interest for Americans centred in the admiration evoked by the trotting of Lizzie Kendal, an American mare, who won the first prize in the class of single-harness horses. A feature of the entertainment provided for the visitors was the prize for jumping with lady riders up.

A good deal has been heard on this side of the Atlantic of persons banding together to at-tempt the recovery of large sums of money now lying unclaimed in the Bank of England, of which they consider themselves the lawful owners. The idea has now been caught up in the old country. Four hundred individuals in the north of England have formed a joint stock company to prosecute their claims to the estate of Sir Andrew Chadwick, who died intestate toward the end of the last century. The speculative four hundred say they are his descendants. The Statute of Limitations enacts that suit to recover land must be brought within twelve years from the time the cause of action arose. This time is extended to thirty years in some pecuhar cases. Another difficulty presents itself to the company. The property claimed in this case consists of real estate. Consequently under the English law only one of them can be entitled to it as heir-at-law. Should the claim be prosecuted successfully and the lucky man be put in possession, it is quite possible he might refuse to divide with the 399 other relatives, In spite of agreements to the contrary, they could not force him to part with a single penny, as joining together to prosecute a claim is in itself an illegal act called "champerty," and all agreements to perform an illegal act are void. This would not apply, however, to claimants of personal property, as "champerty" does not exist where the persons joining together have each an interest in the property to be recovered. The legal point is that any number of descend-

in the Court of Chancery is said to be enormous. The triennial Handel festival has been held at the Crystal Palace. The regular performances insted three days, and prior to that a public rehearsal was given. The first day was devoted to the performance of "The Messiah," the second day to a miscellaneous programme. and the last day is always devoted to either "Judas Maccabieus," or "Israel in Egypt," This lestival originated at the centennary of Handel's death in 1859, and its success was so great that it has been repeated every third year since. In 1857 there took place a kind of trial performance. On that occasion the chorus numbered 2,000 voices and the orchestra 316 instruments. In 1859 the cherus mounted up to 2,700 and the band to 460. This year the voices number over 3,000. The audience at the first performance this year consisted of 21 534 persons. Of course, but a very small proportion of these are able to hear the scioists, by reason of the size of that portion of the palace in which the performance is held. But the immense body of tone issuing from the chorus and band completely fills the huge space, and the effect is most spiritstirring. When one sits on the verge of the crowd in the auditorium, some of the effects produced are more curious than agreeable. The distance the sound has to travel is so great that the singers seem to be nearly a full beat behind the conductor. The rehestra sits in the form of a horseshoe, and if the distance happens to be on one side of the audience, the voices facing him are heard perceptibly sooner than those behind whom he is placed. The soloists at this year's " Messiah ! were Albani, Patey, Mans. McGuckin, Foli, and Santley. One of the London papers gushes over the thought that " every artist engaged, we are happy to say, belonged to the country which Handel adopted, and of none had England the smallest reason to be ashamed." Considering that three of them are Americans and the fourth

gained his reputation in this country, it is diffcult to see where the happiness comes in. The saleslady for, as it is called in England, the shop-woman) question has been taken in hand in Etinburgh. Out of one hundred and forty-six shops, only twenty-eight provided seats behind the counter. The work of the press on the suspect has had a good effect, as many shopkeepers are beginning to remedy this barbarity.

The private brewing of beer is to be revived with the abolition of the mait tax in England. That great apostle of free trade, Cobbett, said: A gallon of mal can be browned in a purpose pot which will med the gallons of where, and twelve quarters good bort I have seen induce out on said on the part of the second method to a said of the second method to be seen that in that were the second method to get the second method to be seen that the second method to see that the second method to see that the second method to see that the second method is the second method to the second method to see that the second method is the second method to see that the second method is the second method to see a wear has it the strength of the inter med the put who will get all the strength of the inter meditor the second method to see a wear has it the other and it strong to weak in proportion to the quantity of white the committee of with the quantity of which the case of the ballones it is already to be detailed as a first proportion to the quantity of which the case of the ballones it is already to be detailed as a first proportion to the part of the proportion to the part of th

The crop prospects in England are very

good. Such a promise of plenty has not been known for many years. The hay has been damaged by the rain, but the after grass promses to be very abundant, and the live stock

Gen. Farre, the French Minister of War, proposes to abolish the use of drums in the army, and the gigantic drum major will become a egendary figure. The General's reasons for this new departure are that the noise made by this instrument is too monotonous, and the drum is too cumbersome on the battle field. He thinks that the drummers will be more useful when armed with rifles than with drumsticks. One of the uses of the drum was supposed to be that it drowned the groans of the wounded; but in our practical age this argument seems to approach too nearly to sentimentality. Besides, that was all very well in the days of bows and arrows, but now the din

of the cannon and rifles answers the purpose. The Committee of Inquiry into the treatment of prisoners in the French penal colony of New Caledonia has unearthed a dreadful state of things there. The prisoners are tortured in a way that would have done credit to the inventive genius of the officers of the Inquisition. It is hard to believe that in the nineteenth century men have been found who punish captives by shutting up ninety of them in a space in tended for only thirty, with water up to their knees, and with a supply of food calculated to produce scurvy. In some places no cups were provided, and prisoners had to drink out of heir shoes. In some instances men were hung up by their legs and left as food for the mosquitoes, a treatment that drove several convicts mad. After such tortures, shooting prisoners with revolvers seems a comparatively merciful way of disposing of them; it has been a comnon occurrence. Convicts have been put in irons for daring to fall sick. A war ship of the days of the old Northmen

has been found in Norway, near a watering place for nervous diseases. It is pretty clear that the original owner of the vessel was not troubled with nerves, but no doubt he succeeded in making the Gauls and Saxons feel pretty nervous. It seems it was the custom of these sea kings to be buried in their favorite ship instead of in a coffin. In this case some ancient resurrectionist had plundered the tomb of the body and the riches which it was the custom to bury with their deceased owner, so that the Scandinavian Scientific Society secured only an iron anchor, and some oars which are said to be nearly identical in shape with those used by our crack college crews in their races. The oar blades are beautifully carved. The shape of a hatchet fixes the era of the ship as about the early fron age. Arranged in rows outside the ship were a number of iron shields. This was probably the original way of armor-plating ships, though the shields found in this case seem to have been ornaments. In the death chamber were found remains of human bones. fragments of warlike trappings, and the bones of horses and dogs. These animals seem to have been buried, as with our Indians, in order that the departed might not enter the happy hunt-ing grounds unprovided with the means of joining in the chase.

Atlhough Turkey seems still unable to pay her creditors, she continues to be very generous toward her favorites at home as well as The diamond set presented by the Sultan to Lady Layard cost the Treasury 8,000 Turkish liras, or \$36,000. The lady had received, besides, a couple of pieces of magnificent old chips and the decoration of the Order of Chefkat (Succor) set in diamonds, and valued at several thousand pounds sterling. N. L. T.

### RAILROADS IN CHINA.

How the Mandarins Take Advantage of Curious Popular Superstition.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir : My attention has been called to a news article in THE SUN of the 4th inst. purporting to give my opinions on Chinese superstition as connected with railroads. With your permission I will endeavor to make such correction as may be necessary, and add a remark or two

on the general subject.

Whether Charles E. Hill made the first application to the Tautai at Shanghai to be allowed to construct a railroad; whether a storm of wind and rain, attributed to the railroad, was the cause of stopping its construction; whether other heavy storms occurring after the English company had built the road and were running trains over it had anything to do with its final demolition-all these are matters of which I have no knowledge, and on which I have expressed no opinion. I probably did express my belief that no foreigner would be allowed to construct a railroad for many years to come.

In regard to the main subject, it is unquesnably true that there is widespread superstition among the populace in regard to fung shuy. These Chinese words literally mean wind and water. They have, however, come to indicate to the Chinese mind a very subtle thoroughly orthodex. Before his connection with the theory of the good and evil influences of currents that pervade the atmosphere, and of things that are disturbing or quieting in their action. It is a perfectly easy matter to persuade the people that a railroad track or a telegraph wire is an obstruction to the good influences, and will bring disaster upon the country. The Mandarins find it convenient to make great use of this popular superstition, in opposing foreign improvements. Whenever anything is proposed that is distasteful to them, it is exceedingly easy to say, "The people all believe that it would disturb the find stay; and they would rise up in an insurrection that we would not be able to quell." This was the plea that was urged against the construction of the telegraph from Foochow to the Pageoia Anchorage, which was successfully carried through by theory of the good and evil influences of curants may be entitled to a share in personal property, but only one of them can be entitled to realty. The amount of unclaimed property telegraph from Foothow to the Fageda Anchor-age, which was successfully carried through by the tact and energy of M. M. De Lano, Esq. the United States Consul, it is very noticeable, however, that the fung slag ceases to be very greatly in the way when the Mandarins them-selves begin to be in earnest for any improve-

ment.

I had the pleasure of riding over the railroad from Shanghai to Woosung in 1877. It was a very excellent, and to foreign eyes, a very innocent road. I think that the real opposition to it arose from a fear that it was the entering welce oss from a fear that it was the entering wedge r unlimited foreign innovations; and unjustionably the opposition came from the andarius themselves, and not primarily from a paople. When Sir Thomas Wade, the ities! Minister, surrendered to the Mandabas, and the rails were taken up, they were lipped to Formesa, where Ting Futal, one of a more progressive Mandarius, intended to be them in constructing a railroad on that land. Circumstances soon led to his retirement from office, and his project was abanned.

is said that Li Hung Chang, the Viceroy of ch, is seriously contemplating the con-ction of a railroad from Tientsin to Peking, a a professor and liberal statesman, and if can have his own way, we may expect this ng to be done by and by. Probably this is the y in which railways and telegraphs will natually be constructed in China by the prossive Mandarins seeing the necessity of m, and introducing them under Government stices.

So one can blame the Chinese for feeling susso one can brame the Chinese for feeling sus-ious of foreigners and foreign influences er all they have suffered from them. The num traffic, its forcible legalization, with all miscries it has produced, is enough in itself make them forever batchie very name of for-mer. There has generally been however, a endly feeling toward our country, and if we amply put down Kearneyism, and treat the linese who come to our shores with compon-Chinese who come to our shores with common decency, it may not be too late yet to retain that friendliness, and make use of it to the further, above of progress in China and to the benefit of both countries. OCEAN GROVE, N. J., July 7.

#### The Questions of a Caritat Count. To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: I would

ask a few questions of Mr. Hugh Weightman, the signer of a communication printed in today's Sea I wish to know from whom the gentleman has re-ceived his commission of "Minister in purpling in Ade-ion of Management in County of Countries." ber? bors the gentleman know that the designation, "In bors the gentleman know that the designation, "In

othe genticinal by applicable only to Bishops and account from the state of the sta to be a minister of his Molesty, theory the Fifth, additional than Molestane, and Italian thire? Moreover, a Monesmon is a Lope's themerary chaption or a Lope's homorary wife declarates, and to call the head of the royal family of the Monesmon is the series of the following the following them to be a followed by the following them to be the hear of the Louis of the thankers, there is no be the Late Colonic Internation of the Cartast Army.

New York, July 10.

#### The Skirmishing Fund. The trustees of the Skirmishing Fund have

issued a maintesto, containing automatically the sent ments they have recently expressed in interviews pub-

SUNBEAMS.

... The work of rebuilding Tremont Temple in Boston progresses rapidly. Part of the building will be ready for use before the close of this month.

-Pastor Levi Johnson has no horse. This s why he walks 240 miles a month in filling his appoint

ments with the churches at Indian Village and Shady Grove, in the State of Louisiana. -Spurgeon take a holiday this month,

and will enjoy a cruise with a wealthy friend in his yacht, principally off the coast of Scotland. The great preacher tooks jaded and weary. -The Long Island Bible Society has un dertaken a canvass of all that part of the island which

lies outside of Brooklyn. The intention is to provide every family with a copy of the Scriptures. Brooklyn has a Bible Society of its awn. -The First Baptist Church, Philadelphia is proud to number among its Sunday school teachers a venerable lady 73 years of age. She has been in the Sunday school ever -ce it was organized, which was sixty five years ap - the was then in the infant class.

The Baptist denomination is in a great

fight over its hymn books. A number of eminent gentle nen have made rival books of praise, and the competi tion between the publishers of these is so great that ton of circulars are sent out in advocacy of the various books.

The ministers and church officials, who are beset by the publishers of the rival books and besought to get rid of their old ones and introduce the new, are becomin

-The Baptist ministers of Michigan have been holding a State Ministers' Institute. The weather was hot. One of the lecturers delivered four lectures in two days, of one of which it is said that, "though two hours and a half in length, it was listened to with great delight to the very last." Nothing is made known as to the length of his other three lectures, but there is a general impression that, as regards continuance, the hearers must have got the worth of their money. A careful couns shows that one dollar per member covered the expenses of the Institute, with all the extras.

-The Hawaiian Evangelical Association has been holding its annual meeting in Honolulu. The pastors of churches and superintendents of Sunday schools made reports of a greater prosperity than usus exists among them. The Onhu College, the Theological Institute, and two female seminaries added their share of prosperity to the general causes for gratulation. A century of missionary work in the Sandwich Islands has all gether remodelled the morals of the people. The descendants of the people who killed Capt Cook are now actively engaged in evangelical labor.

-The three Waganda chiefs who visit England as ambassadors of the African King, Mesa, have been specially honored in religious society. At the recent anniversary of the Church Missionary Society these Africans were placed upon the platform and su rounded by eminetit dignituries, both of Church and State. They attended church at St. Paul's, and expressed themselves highly delighted with the service. The charming simplicity and ignorant innocence of these people may be imagined when it is said that they all declared they had not seen anything bad in London. It is evident that they have not yet made the complete tour

-Manhattan Beach will to-day enjoy the services of the Rev. William Wilberforce Newton, a prominent Episcopalian clergyman of Boston. Mr. Newton is in sympathy with the people in their amusements and endeavers at health-seeking. With other leading minis ters of Boston, he has taken an active part in the move-ment for the purification of the theatre and its adapts. tion to the patronage of the Christian public. Gilmore and the cornet will lead in the devotions at the Beach These services have been regularly attended by a large and decorously behaved congregation, and may be set down as among the regular attractions of Coney Island. It is rumored that several independent clergymen are about to begin services on their own account at various points along the beach

-It is said that one of the principal reasons why the Rev. Miss Anna Oliver devoted herself to the ministry in the Methodist Church was that some of her triends told her that she had a remarkable talent for taiking. The Observer intimates a doubt of this being a genuine call to the ministry, and says that if this talent were the only requisite, millions both of men and women would be crowding into the sacred office. Miss Anna has, however, succeeded in displaying other important talents in her ministerial career. One of these is a shrewed management of financial effects. This is shown shrewd management of financial affairs. This is shown by her victory over the chorister whose claim she dis puted; and by her success in carrying on a church en-terprise in which long-headed Methodist men saw noth ing but hopeless tailure. Miss Anna is taking rank ong the popular preachers of Brooklyn.

-On Friday a large mission Sunday school from Brooklyn enjoyed itself in a day's steamboat and barge excursion on Long Island Sound: About five hundred children and their teachers took passage on a commodious barge, which was towed by a tog. Diligent search on the barge failed to reveal the presence of so much as one life preserver. In case of accident to this vessel agreat many of the happy five hundred might have gone to the bottom. It was said by the promoters of the excursion that as there was no engine on the barge, and, consequently, no danger of fire or explosion, there was no need of lite preservers. It was also said that most people, especially children, do not know how to put these things on, and would get their feet tangled n the strings, and so be worse off than if no preservers had been furnished them. Fortunately there was neithe fire, collision, nor other accident, and the five hundred and their teachers returned in safety to their homes.

-A doctrinal unpleasantness has occurred n Wooster University, Ohio. The trustees of that institution request the resignation of the Rev. Walter Q Scott, who has for two years been Professor of Mental and Moral Philosophy. The trouble arises from the alleged holding of heretical opinions by Prof. Scott. The university is under control of the Presbyterian Church, university he was paster of the Arch Street Presbyterias Church in Philadelphia, where he drew large audiences He has always been regarded as a vigorous and inde pendent thinker, as well as an eloquent speaker. The citizens of Wooster take Dr. Scott's part, and are sovere on the trustees for their action. His friends say that the sentiments he now holds and expresses are the same as those to which he gave utterance from his Philadelphia pulpit, and which in that city won him favo

-The Brooklyn Sunday School Union has issued a circular to the Sunday schools of that city setting forth the evil of taking a summer holiday, and expressing a hope that all the schools will be kept oper throughout the hot weather. Unfortunately this does not come with sufficient timeliness to accomplish the resuit it contemplates. Many of the schools came to a determination several weeks ago to close for the sun mer, and some of them begin to-day their summer vaca-Sunday. If the managers of the Sunday School Union had expected to accomplish anything in this direction discussion of the subject at some of the monthly meet ings. It would not be at all difficult in the cool evening of February or March to pass resolutions as to the de-sirability of flying the Sunday school flag all summer. The issue of the present circular just on the eve of the departure of almost everybody for summer resorts has caused more mirth than applause. It is safe to say that the circular will not change the plans of any of the Brooklyn Sunday schools.

-It is now discovered that there were about a dozen Sunday school pioneers before Roters Raikes, and that the honor even of the work he actually did must be shared with the Rev. Mr. Stock, rector of the church of which he was a member. A monumen has been set up in Landon in commemoration of the works of these good people. The names inscribed upon Hare as follows: Cardinal Borromeo (Roman Catholic Milan, 1589; the Rev. Joseph Alleme (Nonconformist), Rath, 1668; Mrs. C. Bovey (Caurch of England), Flaxley, 1717; the Rev. Theophilus Lindsey (Unitarian), Catterick, 1764; Mrs. Catherine Cappe (Unitarian), Bedale, 1765 Miss Hannah Ball (Methodist), High Wycombe, 1709; Mr. William Kinz (Wintercidite), Dursley, 1774; Mr. James Hoya Presbyterian Little Lever, 1775; the Rev. Thomas Kennedy (Enlacepalism), Downpatrick, 1776, the Rev David Simpson (Church of England), Macclesdent, 1778 the Rev. Thomas Stock and Mr. Robert Raikes (Church of England), Gloucester, 1780. One pleasant feature of the perpetuation of these names is that representative of the various denominations had a hand in the original ing of the work of teaching the boys and girls the way of religious truth, and that no one sect can pretend to claim

Sunday school people will to-day give attention to learning what they can about The Templa-tion, as recorded in the third chapter or Genesis, from the first verse to the fifteenth. Like many other passace! in connection with the first records of the him inscontains my steries which may, if handled with us spirit, provoke unprofitable discussion. The it cidents agreeousled in Genesia are that Adam and Eve were placed in Eden with liberty to partiale of every-ling except the truit of one tree, that they yielded to Satan's temptation, and that for this they were driven out of Eden. The penalty for violating the command in regard to this was to be death. We are not called on to be here that this penalty of death was to be instant, but that by disobediently eating of the fortablen fruit the were to become murial. The interence is that, had the not esten of it, they might have recaped what we know as death. Some hold that they might have been unued tal on earth; others that they might have been trans lated to heaven without the pain of death, as were knoch and Rican. The tempter appears to have come in the orm of a serpent the form which above all others ! recognized as the emblem of the sly and the decentual. It has been supposed by some that before the curse on the scripent which followed, the creature waited erect. Of his there is no evidence, and snatoniy would indicate the contrary. " In Adam's fall We singed all," says the old New England Primer, thus giving the most course form of the doctrine generally accepted by the school of theology which hald that in the air of Adam the whole human race became guilty before God.